The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1896. XXXV—NO. 24

A DECIDED SUCCESS.

Clever Amateurs Appear in Public.

FOR A WORTHY PUBLIC CAUSE

Two Bright Little Plays Given at Bucher's Opera House Before a Delighted Audience—Eight Young People Appear in the Cast.

SUNSET.

Lois, Joan (Step Sisters) .....Miss Wood.
Aunt Drusilla.....Miss Carrie Taggart.
Azariah Stodd.....Miss Skinner
Lawrence .....Mr. W. H. McLain
Mr. Rivers (Lois' father) .....Mr. Prescott Burton
.....Mr. P. L. Hunt

Amateur talent rarely scores a more positive success than was the case on Thursday night when eight young people combined their talents for the benefit of the Woman's Cemetery Association. In the first place, two very charming little plays were undertaken. The first of these, a pathetic bit of sentiment by H. Theyre Smith, entitled "Sunset," developed two sisters, two lovers, a maiden aunt and a blundering sire. The two young women have the misfortune to be in love with the same young man, unknown to each other, and to him as well, since he met them under different circumstances.

Unfortunately, the young man is in love with only one of the two young women, having become engaged to the other while resting under the fleeting impression that he was in love with her. The young woman who is thus sadly engaged is first to learn the true state of the rather weak young man's affections, and preferring not to blight her sister's life and incur the risk of an unhappy married life herself, she releases the young man, by pretending to be in love with a country bumpkin with money. The curtain falls as the broken-hearted girl sees the man she loves leave her side, his face radiant at the new turn in his fortunes, while she falls fainting to the floor crushed by the consequences of his unstable devotion.

Such is the skeleton of fact to which much charm of person and of manner gave semblance of affecting realism. Miss Wood, a sweet faced Philadelphia girl, now visiting here, made the self sacrificing sister a creation so true to nature that the footlights and stage settings were quite forgotten, and suggested in voice and gesture the Lyceum bright particular star, Miss Cayvan. Miss Carrie Taggart sustained the part of the younger sister, and invested it with such graces that the rather weak young man, who was Mr. Prescott Burton, was not entirely to be blamed for falling in love with two such pretty girls. As for Mr. Burton, he wore a moustache and smile calculated to do deadly execution on the board walk at Atlantic City, for instance, and made love with a manly ardor beautiful to see. Mr. Walter H. McLain represented the country swain who had been a long time suppliant for the hand of the self-sacrificing sister, and was properly loutish, and gorgeous beyond compare. Miss Skinner was a maiden aunt of the "prunes and prisms" variety, who endeavored to keep her two young nieces straight, and Mr. Per Lee Hunt with his cheering laugh like the merry tee-hee of Li Hung Chang, was a parent with a sense of his own importance and dignity not to be mistaken.

Of course the applause was commensurate with the merits of the play, which means that it was loud and frequent, and took the form of a curtain call at the proper time.

A HAPPY PAIR.

Mrs. Honeyton.....Miss Evelyn Albrecht
Mr Honeyton.....Mr. W. A. Ulman

The closing programme event was a sparkling bit of dialogue between Mr. and Mrs. Honeyton by Jerome K. Jerome. Miss Albrecht and William A. Ulman did marvellously well in the two parts, and earned their full share of the honors of the evening. The play itself is called "A Happy Pair," and it goes to show the effect of too much "treacle" in the disposition of Mrs. Honeyton upon the less romantic Mr. Honeyton. Mr. Honeyton, while an ardent suitor before marriage, speedily resents the superlative tenderness of Mrs. Honeyton after marriage. He becomes cold and abusive, and Mrs. Honeyton follows a friend's advice and pays him back in his own coin. The result is as is usual in such cases Mr. Honeyton capitulates and everybody is happy. The conversation is full of snap and humor, and its piquancy was appreciated by the audience that heard it.

The box office patronage was generous and the funds of the association have been considerably augmented. The assistance of Mrs. D. S. Gardner proved of inestimable value to the members of the cast.

NOTICE TO BICYCLISTS.

Hereafter They May Not Ride on the Sidewalks.

Whereas, the supreme court has declared that a bicycle is a vehicle—not a trunk- and whereas Section 237 of our revised ordinances prohibits riding or propelling any vehicle on any sidewalk in the city of Massillon, therefore, notice is hereby given to all bicycle riders to keep off the sidewalks when on their wheels. Any person hereafter found riding on any sidewalk in this city will be dealt with according to the section aforesaid.

TOBIAS SCHOTT,
Mayor.

A CHILDREN'S QUARREL

Brings Themselves and Their Parents Into Mayor Schott's Court.

"Why, on Sunday Cora Graber pushed me off of a fence, on Monday she threw a fork at me, and on Tuesday when my brother John and I were on our way to dinner in a wagon, I jumped out at their home, taking the whip with me so that I could fight her if she started on me. First she threw a stone at me and then went into the yard. I threw the same stone back, but it did not hit her. Then I went to dinner."

That was the story that nine-year-old Herbert Miller told Mayor Schott in a broken, gasping voice, Saturday morning, while he winked hard to keep back the tears. Herbert and his two brothers, William and John, were charged by the parents of Cora Graber, Mr. and Mrs. Leander Graber, with assault and battery, said to have been committed on their daughter on last Tuesday. The evidence of all the witnesses, and there were plenty of them, was practically a corroboration of Herbert's story and the mayor dismissed the case assessing the costs upon the plaintiff.

CAN COXEY GET IT?

He Aspires to Lead 18th District Democracy.

THERE WILL BE A MERRY FIGHT.

Populists are to Meet Next Tuesday in Alliance—The Democrats Meet Next Day—Fusion Expected to Help Things Along in this District.

The Populists of the Eighteenth congressional district will meet in Alliance next Tuesday. The Democratic convention will meet in the same place on the following day. The Populists have purposely selected this date in order to force upon the Democrats their nominee for congress. Neither party can win without the support of the other, and the Populists will maintain that having acted first they cannot reconsider and they will expect the Democrats to endorse their nominee. As James A. Rice, John C. Welty, J. V. Lewis, Tobias Schott, A. J. Wolfe, and perhaps others want the Democratic nomination, and incidentally desire to procure help from the Populists, they are not likely to step aside without a protest.

The entire situation has been thrown into its present lines by that astute leader of men, Jacob Sechler Coxey, the cerebrum, the re-incarnated, the hero of many bloodless battles, the father of Legal Tender, and the papa-in-law of the great Carl Browne. Mr. Coxey said on Thursday afternoon that he was a candidate, and when Mr. Coxey says he is after a thing he generally gets it.

Two years ago the total vote in this district was: Tayler, (R.) 20,803; Raff, (D.) 11,051; Coxey, (P.) 8,912; Hole, (I.) 34; Brosius, (Pro.) 1,679.

SCHOOLS WILL OPEN.

Tuesday Morning the Bells will Ring Again.

After their deep silence of two months the school bells will peal forth again, Tuesday morning, the pupils will return to their respective classes, and the labors of anotaer term will be begun. With one or two exceptions there will be no changes in the corps of teachers, the excellent showing made by each school last term being sufficient recommendation for the continuance of their services. Two rooms will be opened in the State street building. Both have been placed in school room condition, with new seats, blackboards and all other requisite furnishings. Pupils about to take up the study of geography will not use the old Eclectic books, but an entirely new and greatly improved edition of Frye's geographies. Those who studied Eclectics last year, however, may use the same books this term if they so desire. Harvey's Elementary Grammar will be replaced by Hyde's Practical Lessons in English, and Martin's Civil Government by Fisk's. There will be no other changes in the course.

MRS. TRAUGER'S EXPERIENCE.

She Knows the Difference Between Gold and Silver.

When the estate of the late Jonathan Holben was distributed among his heirs, his daughter, Mrs. Mary Holben Trauger, received as a portion of her share a collection of Mexican, Spanish and French coins, whosh aggregate value was in the neighborhood of $100. Mrs. Trauger now resides in Three Rivers, Cal., but was called to Massillon about seven months ago to look after some matters concerning the Holden estate. She has traveled a great deal and disposed of many of the coins while on a visit in the East, some years ago. A number remained in the Union National bank's vaults, however, until the other day, when she decided to convert them into United States money or its equivalent. She took them to Humberger's store, and after Mr. W. B Humberger had consulted a circular giving the intrinsic values of the coins accepted them on those terms. Including one or two coins which had been purchased by others the whole lot brought about $22 or the equivalent of that amount in commodities. Their face value was nearly twice that amount The Mexican and trade dollars were larger, of course, than the standard American silver dollars, but not being backed by gold passed for much less. For the same reason French 5-franc pieces although comparatively small, had a high value because of the French gold standard policy.

Now is the time to subscribe.

KEYSTONE STATE DAY.

Two Big Delegations From Pennsylvania.

PEOPLE FROM QUAY'S TOWN.

Canton Fairly Well Filled by Visitors who Come to see McKinley—The Major Delivers Another Fine Address to His Many Guests.

CANTON, Sept. 5.—A Beaver county, Pa., delegation 1,700 strong, reached the McKinley home this afternoon. Great enthusiasm followed the appearance of McKinley on the veranda. It was a long time before anything else could be heard. Edward Frethy, a moulder of Beaver Falls, Pa., presented assurances of support to McKinley and the Republican cause by the people of Senator Quay's home. Major McKinley responded as follows:

"My fellow citizens; It gives me very great pleasure to receive this call from the working men and citizens of Beaver county, of the state of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) I greet you at my own home as friends and as allies in a great cause in which the honor of the country and the prosperity of the people are involved.'

"You are our nearest neighbors on the east and are closely connected socially and in business relations with the eastern part of the congressional district which for so many years I had the honor to represent.

"The people of this country never were so eager to vote as now. (Applause.) The last four years have been long years. (Cries of "you're right.") The longest of any four years since our civil war (Voices "right you are") Everything has suffered but the Republican party. (Great applause.) Everything has been blighted but Republican principles (Applause) and they are dearer, more cherished, more glorious than they have ever been before, (applause) and the people of this country only await an opportunity to embody these great principles in public law and public administration. I have great affection for your old county and your great common wealth. (Cries of 'hurrah for Beaver county.')

"Both have stood for the nation and its honor in every crisis of our history. No state in the union has been more closely wedded to Republican doctrines and Republican policies than the state of Pennsylvania. No state has achieved higher rank in manufacturing and mining than yours, and no state has been more devoted to the great doctrines of the Republican party than the state from whence you came. And, fellow citizens, no state exemplifies more than yours the splendid advantage of that great system. I do not imagine that you are ready to give it up, (A voice "No, never!") but that you will still cling to it as a great American, patriotic policy, the best for your advancement and prosperity. I do not recall a time in the history of the country when the question of protection was at issue that your state did not declare, by emphatic majorities, in its favor. Two years ago you gave to your distinguished governor, General Hastings, the largest majority ever given to any candidate in any state of the Union (A voice, "Yours will be bigger," and "Wait until November.")

"My fellow citizens, I do not forget, I could not forget, that this delegation comes from the home of that distinguished leader and unrivaled Republican organizer, Quay, (great applause and cheers for Quay) whose unfaltering devotion to Republicanism has never wavered, and whose splendid services to that cause have more than once assisted to achieve the most signal Republican triumphs in both your state and the nation. I remember well that when the Wilson tariff law went from the House to the Senate and was under discussion, Senator Quay stood resolutely for every interest in his state and prevented the destruction of great industries by his famous speech, which was the longest ever delivered upon the tariff question in the history of the Republic, and which has never yet been concluded. (Great applause and cheers for Quay.) When he was fighting for the industries of your state on the floor of the Senate, if he could not save them in any other way he resumed his speech, which went on day after day (applause) without any apparent diminution of his manuscript which lay before him. (Applause.)

"I wish he might have been a part of this great delegation today, but his absence is fully compensated by the fact that in another part of this great field of contest he is serving in the same cause in which you are engaged and for the success of which so many of the people are striving. (Applause) It is this year, my countrymen, a great cause for which we contend, commanding the support of every patriot for it represents the national honor and stands for national prosperity. It involves every cherished interest of country and embraces the welfare of every citizen of the Republic. It involves the labor, the occupations and the wages of the people and the earnings accumulated and to be accumulated. The honor of the country, its financial integrity, its great name are at stake and every lover of country must be aroused to duty and quickened to responsibility by this crisis. Our glorious country has suffered no dishonor in the past, it must suffer no dishonor in the future. (Applause.)

"The past is secure and glorious, the present and future are our fields of duty and opportunity. Those who have preceded us have done well their part, shall we be less honest and patriotic and brave in the performances of our duty? (No.) In America we spurn all class distinction. (Voice correct.) We are all equal citizens, equal in privileges and opportunity. In America, thank God, no man is born to power. None assured of station or command except by his own worth or usefulness but to any post of honor, all who choose may aspire and history has proved that the humblest in youth are frequently the most honored and powerful in the maturity of strength and age. It has long been demonstrated that the philosophy of Jefferson is true and that this is the land of the free and of self-governed and is the strongest as well as the best government in the world and it is our duty to keep it so. (Cries—'We will.')

"Men of Pennsylvania, friends and neighbors, let me bid you be faithful to the acts, traditions and teachings of the fathers Make their standard of patriotism and duty your own. Be true to their glorious example and whatever difficulties, the difficulties of the present or problems of the future may be, meet every one of them in the same spirit of unflinching loyalty of country and to Republican morals, the same devotion and love for home and family, the same acknowledgement of dependence upon God that has always character zed those grand men who builded the republic and have sustained it ever since; therein rests your greatest prosperity and happiness and the surest attainment of your best and greatest interests and hopes. All confidence in the strength of our free institutions. They must be preserved, and there is no hope in the world like them.

"My fellow citizens, it has given me extreme pleasure to meet and greet you here at my home this morning, and it will give me still greater pleasure if I can meet and greet each one of you personally. (Applause.)"

Another immense delegation is expected about 3:30 today from Pittsburg. It is Labor Day in Pennsylvania and it is said that the Pittsburg crowd will number 5,000.

IT WILL BE A STUNNER.

The Opening of the Campaign in This County.

SENATOR THURSTON TO BE HERE.

Burrows, Butterworth and Possibly Senator Cullom May Come on for it—McKinley Will be on Hand—Afternoon and Evening Meetings on September 15th.

The Republican campaign in Stark county will be opened on September 15, in Canton. It will be the greatest political demonstration ever undertaken in this part of the state. Senators Thurston, of Nebraska; Burrows, of Michigan, and ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth, of Cincinnati, have accepted invitations to be present, and it is also accepted that Senator Cullom, of Illinois, will also be here. There will be speaking both afternoon and evening, the afternoon meeting to be held out of doors. It is expected that every township in Stark county will send a large delegation, and to that end work has already been commenced. Major McKinley will attend these meetings. Chairman Thomas says that when the Governor orders the election of a successor to Representative Austin, the Republican executive committee will nominate.

CANTON, Sept. 3.—Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles Huherty and Artie Angstadt and Arthur Squires and Nellie M. Uhl, of Massillon, and Albert Gusky and Catharine Shively, of Canton,

In the estate of Charles John Bammerlin, of Perry township, the administrator, Lafayette Wonders has been set aside and James H. Hunt appointed in his stead,

The will of Henry Falke, of Massillon, has been filed in probate.

John A. Albin, of Canton, assigned on Wednesday afternoon to G. N. Strayer. The assets are estimated at $200, liabilities the same.

MR. SCHOTT DECLINES.

"Your Candidate I Cannot Be" is What He Says.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Noting in your last night's issue that you have me connected with congressional aspirations, I wish you would state to my friends, through your paper, that I felt highly flattered by said announcement, though it was made without my knowledge and consent. Yet I must positively decline to be a candidate, believing that I am duty bound to remain at Massillon to take care of the city. Hoping that a good Democrat will be nominated and elected, I am

Yours truly,
TOBIAS SCHOTT.

LORD LI LIKES PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—Li Hung Chang tires quickly of sight seeing and prefers personal association with his entertainers, so he broke the extensive programme arranged for his last day at the capital. He has so much repugnance to rain that it was difficult to get him out of doors at all.

National Democracy's Plans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—C. Vey Holman, of Maine, will have charge of the literary bureau of the national Democratic party. L. C. Kronthon, of Missouri, will be in charge of the speakers' bureau. Senator Caffery will notify Senator Palmer at Louisville on September 12. John R. Fellows will notify Buckner at the same time and place.

Cheap Excursion to the West and Northwest.

On August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29, October 6 and 20, 1896, the North-Western line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

A WORLD WIDE STRIKE

Plans of the Dock Laborers to Enforce Demands.

THE DETAILS LEAKING OUT.

Labouchere Tells Why He Thinks McKinley Ought to Win in the United States—The Ambassadors Send a Note to the Sublime Porte.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

LONDON, Sept. 5.—It is reported among members of the trades union congress to meet at Edenburgh, that plans have been made for a gigantic strike of the dock laborers of the world. The plan is to form a federation of these laborers, all pledged to strike in sympathy, at any time any section of the federation strikes. It this way the strikes cannot be defeated by transferring business from one port to another.

A COLLECTIVE NOTE TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—The ambassadors have sent a collective note to the Turkish government, demanding strict inquiry into the cause of the late outbreak, and that steps be taken to suppress it; and they insist on the punishment of the culprits. They cite proofs that the massacres were of organized character; that the police furnished arms to the Musselmen and directed them to kill Armenians.

HE WANTS BRYAN DEFEATED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—Labouchere, in Truth, devotes three columns to the political campaign in the United States. He says he is a Democrat of Democrats, but as a Democrat, and one desirous that the cause should everywhere prevail, and as an admirer of the sterling common sense of the Americans, he sincerely trusts that Bryan will be defeated.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Circular to the Teachers Issued by the Examiners.

The following circular has been issued by the county school examiners:

To the Teachers of Stark County:

Changes in the school laws, made by the last legislature, reduce the number of county examinations to ten per year, and necessitate some more definite regulations for their conduct. It has been decided that the examinations for the year ending August 31, 1897, will be held in Canton the first Saturday of each of the following months: September, December, January, February, March, April, May and June; also on the third Saturday of March and on the fourth Saturday of August. The Boxwell examinations for admission to high school will be held in Canton on the third Saturday of April and of May. Teachers are requested to urge pupils, when properly prepared, to take these examinations and to continue their education beyond the elementary stage. Teachers may measure their success, in quite a large degree, by the number of pupils whom they prepare for higher courses of study.

As the number of examinations has been changed from eighteen to ten per year, the classes will be much increased in size, and may sometimes exceed the seating capacity of the two rooms used for that purpose. The rooms will accommodate about one hundred persons. To avoid the disappointment of applicants, and to save their time and money, the clerk desires that they notify him by postal card, not less than one week in advance, of their intention to be present at the examination. These notices will be filed, and, when the number of applications reaches the limit, the clerk will give notice of this fact to later applicants.

Examinations will begin promptly at 8:15 in the morning.

Manuscripts must be written in ink and the grade in writing will be made upon them.

Applicants will be required to pay the regular fee for each appearance before the board, whetner taking the common or the higher branches. Those desiring to be examined in the higher branches must give the clerk one week's notice.

Applicants failing in two successive attempts will be excluded from the next three examinations.

Persons under 18 years of age will have but little chance of securing a certificate to teach.

The examiners heartily endorse the course of the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle. We wish to call attention to the valuable pedagogical books included in this year's course, viz: DeGarmo's Herbart and the Herbartians, one of the best books on the new educational moment; Quick's Educational Reformers, the best history of education in the English language; and Tompkins's Philosophy of Teaching, a very good book on the theory of education. The work of Dr. Tompkins in our institute makes his book of especial interest to the teachers of this county.

Let us say in conclusion that we earnestly hope that every township in the county will organize a reading circle and will conduct a township institute throughout the year.

Very respectively,
JOHN ELLIS, President,
JOHN M. SARVER,
JAS. A. SYLER, Clerk.
County Examiners.

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H. MYERS,

GEORGE KOONS'S CASE.

He Needs Help and he Needs it Very Badly.

George Koons has written another letter to THE INDEPENDENT, asking this paper to start a public subscription for his benefit The frightful predicament in which he finds himself, has been told on several different occasions in these columns. This paper does not feel disposed to undertake another public subscription, however, at this time. It offered its services in that direction on Memorial Day, and there was almost no response. If there are those who read the appended letter, and are inclined to lend a helping hand to this poor boy, who now stands convicted of murder in the first degree, and lacks means to carry on his second trial, THE INDEPENDENT will be glad to give them all the information it now possesses.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4. 1896.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I thought I would drop you a few lines again to let you know that I am placing all my trust in you to help me. My letter to you of August 21 explains the position I am placed in. God says that we should do unto others as we would have them do to us, and I am asking for just what I would do for any one of my fellow beings I will now explain my ideas. If you would print a couple of petitions and hire about one or two good honest men or boys to take them from house to house and present them to each man or woman, I know that without a doubt in less than two weeks enough could be raised to carry my case through to victory.

Now, Editor, I know that this asking a great deal of you but remember, as I said before, you shall never lose anything by it and I know that God in Heaven will bless you for all you do for me. My case will be argued for a new trial in a couple of days and I have not one cent to carry it on, my people there have raised some, but as you know it will take quite a sum to carry on my case properly. You see the law in this state is not like ours. I will have to pay all of my own witness fees and if I do not pay them, I can't compel them to come to court. You can see by that article I sent you in my other letter how they are trying to down me. They know that I am here alone without friends or the means. These two attorneys of mine are certainly doing all that lies in their power for me and with the help of my own townspeop'e my innocence will be clearly proven. Hoping you will not desert me in these my darkest hours I will close for this time. Remaining as ever most sincerely,

GEORGE KOONS,
Box 226. Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A ROUSING MEETING.

Two Good Speeches and an Election Last Night.

The meeting of the McKinley club, held in Music Hall last night, for the purpose of selecting a president to succeed James R. Dunn, resigned, resulted in the election of James Corns, a loyal and life long Republican. The attendance was not large, but those present were among the oldest and most earnest advocates of Republicanism. Addresses were delivered by Captain Frank Warthorst, of California, and Mr. W. S. Stambaugh, of Abilene, Kan. Capt. Warthorst spoke of the situation in California, stating that the silver craze was at its height there two years ago and had about died out. He also spoke of the raisin grape growers, classing them among the strongest protectionists since the reign of the Wilson bill. Mr. Stambaugh spoke of the political situation generally, discussing the principal issues ably and entertainingly. Mr. Stambough considers the tariff the real issue of this campaign, stating that the money question should not be thought of until employment had been furnished to the laboring men.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

WEST BROOKFIELD NOTES.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Sept. 5.—Mrs. McAllister, of Alliance, and Mrs. Sarah Bebout, of Canton, spent Monday with Mrs. Chas. Walter.

Mrs. Zorger and Miss Wilson, of Canton, are spending a few days with relatives in the village.

Fred. Walker has purchased the Brooks homestead.

Sunday school at the M. E. church at 9:30 a. m.; Epworth League, 7 p. m.

Lutheran church; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 7:30 p. m.

Reformed church, Sixteen: Sunday school, 9 a. m; Christian Endeavor, 10 a. m.

BURGLARS AT NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, Sept. 5.—Thursday night burglars gained an entrance to Loew & Swaller's grocery store by opening a shutter and breaking a window. All three money drawers were ransacked and the safe drilled, but from all appearances they were frightened away before they completed their task. The hole drilled is almost five inches deep, and had the safe been a light one they would have been through the door. The safe contained some change and valuable papers, besides the books. Nothing else was disturbed, and from this fact it is evident that money was what they were after.

Four coal cars and their contents were piled across the W. & L. E. tracks just above the depot, Thursday night. The accident was caused by the train breaking in two and crashing together. The section men worked nearly all night clearing the tracks.

[Mr. Bryan's Journey.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—Three five-minute speeches with thousands of hand clasps with more or less enthusiasm constituted the incidents of Bryan's trip from Chicago here. There were short stops at Waukegan, Kenosha and Racine.

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WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
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SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt $1,474,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Pudlic Debt $262,329,630.

At last the poet has been found who can successfully rhyme the word McKinley. He wrote to the Major this morning, enclosing a song of some length, with this chorus:

Hurrah then for our warrior bold,
For he's not plated thinly—
Protection's knight with mail of gold,
Our President—McKinley.

Another letter is contained in this issue from George Koons, the Massillon boy now under conviction of murder in the first degree. He still maintains his innocence, and is working for a new trial. Under the laws of Pennsylvania he is compelled to pay the witness fees himself. He has no money, almost no friends, and a bad reputation. Still, fruitless as have been the appeals of THE INDEPENDENT in his behalf, it again calls attention to his case, and hopes that the simple fact that he is a Massillon boy fighting for his life, will move to sympathy those under whose eyes these lines fall. Those who doubt the worthiness of the case have opportunity here at home to investigate.

What a fine and merry old fellow Li Hung Chang has proved himself to be! Though well past his allotted three score years and ten, he likes our people, he thinks our hotels grand, he wonders at our reporters, and regards our tall buildings as the most remarkable evidence of our skill. And what a powerful man in old China this guest of ours is. Said to be the richest man in the world, he is also the only man in the world who maintains at private expense an army of his own, and has authority to condemn the wicked first and try them afterward. And wise he is, too, in his own generation. He rises early, and he rests much, and he is never in a hurry. He tells us that we need cheap Chinese labor, that it will help to make us great, and that it is the Irish and the Italians who have forced the Chinese out, in order to usurp the labor market for themselves. With a touch of humor he mentions that China was a republic about 5,000 years ago. This figure from the far East, in his oriental trappings, with his polite manners, his funny questions, "How old are you," and "What is your salary?" his reverence for Grant and behind it all his record as a brave soldier, an able statesman, and a wise mandrin, make him one of the most interesting visitors this country has ever received from foreign lands.

VERMONT'S MAJORITY.

The New York Sun has figured it out that: "On the Vermont basis of say 37,000 majority, New York would go Republican by 750,000 majority, and Indiana by 300,000. Few political arithmeticans are so simple minded as to adopt that basis for their estimates. But it does not follow that even the percentage of change observable in Vermont will extend into the other states. If that were so, the friends of honest money could count on a majority approaching 350,000 in New York, a majority of about 165,000 in Indiana, and so on. Vermont is not Indiana or New York, or Iowa. The intelligence which distinguishes the Green Mountain farmers is unfortunately not characteristic of every agricultural community. Elections are not settled in advance by the votes of the early states. The indications are sometimes delusive to a degree that astounds the too sanguine prognosticator. A Republican majority in Vermont, larger by ten thousand than anything previously known there, does not necessarily mean that the fight is already over, and that all the forces of honest money have to do now is to march in and take possession in November."

THE NAVARRE RAILROAD.

No one knows better than the members of the Massillon board of trade what it means in times like these, to secure any considerable sum of money through the usual agencies, to carry out any new or to extend any partly completed enterprise. Therefore they and all others, who, while they may not approve of the protracted delay in beginning work upon the Navarre street railway, readily comprehend that at this precise juncture, nothing can be accomplished without an effort in which both cities interested and the company are harmoniously engaged.

President Lynch earnestly assures the various committees that have called upon him, that with a loan of from $15,000 to $20,000 he will take such steps as are necessary to begin work at once.

As ample security and interest are offered, it strikes THE INDEPENDENT that the business men of this city could well afford to raise this sum of money and put it at Mr. Lynch's disposal. The board of trade will soon meet, and nothing in which it can engage at present will more heartily commend itself to the rank and file of the membership and the city at large than an effort to bring about some decisive result in this matter. Many more thousands of dollars are diverted from Massillon in the way of trade every six months because of the non-existence of this road than its entire cost would amount to. Discouraging as are the conditions for progress of any kind at this time, an effort ought to be made at once to get the street railroad pushed through to Navarre, and in a serious endeavor of this kind Mr. Lynch promises his best assistance.

FROM AN OLD-TIME DEMOCRAT

Mr. John F. Grossklaus, of Navarre, permits THE INDEPENDENT to make extracts from a letter recently written to him by Mr. G. F. Burkhardt, now of Kansas City, Mo. "I suppose," writes Mr. Burkhardt, "you are where you have always stood, on the Republican side. You will probably be surprised to hear that I am with you this year. I have turned Republican—I am still where I have always stood, but I can't go the Chicago platform. I don't believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I don't believe that it would give what we understand as bimetalism—that is, gold and silver in circulation as it is now, and as between a gold standard and silver monometalism I prefer the former. Under the circumstances I prefer to vote for McKinley, rather than to throw my vote away on a third party."

Elsewhere in his letter Mr. Burkhardt says: "I have long since learned that there are two sides to nearly all questions, and that men advocating either side can be honest and consistent. Of our present public men I consider Cleveland, Carlisle, Tom Reed and Sherman the ablest in the country. Cleveland's administration to a certain extent has been a failure, but through no fault of his own. He has bravely upheld the credit of the country in spite of the bitter opposition of his own party That plank in the Democratic platform condemning him for sending troops to Chicago is an outrage and an insult that I think justifies any law abiding Democrat in repudiating the ticket. I hope that McKinley will be elected by an overwhelming majority."

THE NAVARRE RAILROAD.

MASSILLON, Sept. 3, 1896.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Assuming, of course, that the INDEPENDENT'S report of the council proceedings of last Tuesday evening is correct. I am forced to the conclusion that the street railroad committee forgot what they went after when they visited Mr. Wm. Lynch in their official capacity last week They were instructed to notify Mr. Lynch that his bond of $3,000 would be forfeited unless work upon the Massillon-Navarre Electric railroad was commenced within thirty days

Mr. Reay, for that committee, reports that they called to confer with Mr. Lynch regarding the building of the Navarre extension, and Mr. Lynch was so good as to say that he was "willing to build the road providing the necessary money was furnished."

Mr. Lynch, of course, doesn't differ materially from many other people who would agree to build and offer a railroad if somebody would furnish the money. The plain duty of the council, it seems to me, is to collect the forfeited bond. Any private sympathy they may have for Mr. Lynch is not shared by the majority of tax payers and cannot be expressed by sacrificing public interests.

I have heard it intimated that the bond was "lost" and for that reason the council committee had not acted as arbitrarily as they would otherwise. In this case the recent investigation, that resulted so satisfactorily, might be repeated, and the bond would undoubtedly be found. It would be unreasonable to expect any outside interest to take hold of this matter so long as the present conditions exist, but a $3,000 bonus presented with the right of way would be a most attractive instrument when prosperity returns with the inauguration of McKinley in the spring.

I STILL HOPE.

The main point is to get the road. While THE INDEPENDENT feels and has frequently said that Mr. Lynch has procrastinated without giving proper consideration to the rights of the city, the present question is the purely practical one of ways and means. With a strong, organized effort sufficient money can be raised here to enable the company to proceed, the loan to be properly secured. Let every interest unite with this end in view.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

Nebraska has a Nebraska Literary Magazine. It issued a June number, and it contained an article by one William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan begs to suggest "a few changes in the government, which, in my judgment, might be made with advantage to the people." These are the "few" changes:

1. Ineligibility of the President for re-election.
2. Passage of bills over the President's veto by a mere majority vote, instead of a two-thirds vote.
3. Majority of the whole House or Senate required in order to pass a measure, and a recorded roll call in all cases.
4. United States Senators to be elected directly by the people.
5. An elective Federal Judiciary, with limited terms; no life terms for judges.
6. No unanimous verdict required of juries in civil cases
7. Adoption of the principles of the initiative and referendum
8. The postal telegragh.
9. Municipal ownership of waterworks and lighting plants.

This is a safe conservative sort of man who hopes to be President.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Distinct Increase In Confidence the Past Week.

DUE MOSTLY TO GOLD IMPORTS.

A Slight Upward Turn In the Prices of Manufactured Products the First Time In Two Months—Corn Very Low—The Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: There is a distinct increase of confidence, due largely to the continuing and heavy imports of gold, which have put an end to money anxiety, and also to political events, which are closely watched. While it does not yet start more mills and factories than are closing for want of work, it crops out in heavy speculative purchases of pigiron, wool and some other materials, by experienced men who believe that a revival of business is not far off, and for the first time in nearly two months a slight upward turn appears in prices of manufactured products.

The gain in confidence and in willingness to lend and invest gives reason to hope that the necessary replenishing of stocks which cannot be long deferred, may be liberal enough to stimulate fair activity to industry. Wheat has suddenly risen a week ago, but reacted with better crop news until Thursday, when another advance came of 1 cent, making the net decline for the week 1⅝ cents. Western receipts continue large, 5,215,706 bushels for the week against 4,550,104 bushels last year, making the increase since July 1 about 12,000,000 bushels, or 53 per cent. Atlantic exports are also large, flour included, 2,032,963 bushels against 1,347,352 last year, and since July 1, 19,073,551 bushels against 11,315,645 last year, a gain of 69 per cent. Gloomy stories find little support in such returns.

Corn has reached 20 cents at Chicago, the lowest point ever touched since 1861, and has again broken all records here, declining to 25⅝ cents, at which it closed.

After many weeks of decline, so that the average of prices for iron and its products was the lowest since early last year, prices have started up a shade. Heavy speculative purchases of Bessemer at the west and of southern iron here, the latter mainly by New Yorkers at $6.40 for No. 2, and $5.90 for gray forge, have so strengthened the market that Bessemer at Pittsburg commands $11.25 and gray forge, $9,50. The various associations have not reduced prices, believing that it would not stimulate demand at present, which is extremely narrow and as yet shows no improvement. But the first long step in that direction is taken when men believe that the bottom has been touched. Coke ovens operating are only 7,425, against 10,522 idle, with a smaller output than for years, but no change is made in price.

The starting of some woolen mills, which have been idle and accumulating orders for a short run, is still balanced by the stopping of others, and the volume of orders does not increase.

No gain as yet appears in demand or prices. But a marked speculative buying of wool shows belief that prices will improve, and sales for the week were 4,377,600 pounds, of which only 555,700 were foreign, much over half of the domestic sales being of Texas and far western states at prices ranging from 7 to 8½ cents.

Failures for the week have been 334 in the United States, against 186 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 38 last year.

LI IN WASHINGTON.

His Trip Likely to Result In Improvements In China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Li Hung Chang visited the capitol and other points of interest, and also attended a reception at the Chinese legation.

A Shanghai special says: There are reports in circulation here, among people of the highest authority, which, if correct, show that the travels of Li Hung Chang in Europe and America are likely to have, in the immediate future, a most important effect upon the policy of the Chinese government and that the Chinese empire will shortly be thrown open to free trade with the rest of the world, and the railroads are to be greatly extended.

A Peaceful Settlement Indicated.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Brazilian legation here has issued a note announcing that there is every indication of a peaceful and cordial solution of the difficulty which has arisen between Brazil and Italy regarding the claims of the latter country for indemnity as a result of the recent and past outrages in Brazil upon Italian subjects.

An American to Be Tried.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Luis Someillan, Sr., the American citizen who was rearrested in July last on the charge of having rendered assistance to an insurgent expedition, will be tried here next week. The king's attorney will demand a sentence of imprisonment for life.

Judge Hilton Will Pay the Debt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The creditors of Hilton, Hughes & Co. need no longer feel alarmed. Former Judge Hilton has announced that he will pay, to the last cent, the debts of the firm.

Commander Newell Dnad.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—Commander John Stark Newell, commander of the United States armored cruiser Detroit, is dead from aenemic condition of the blood.

Shot His Daughter and Himself.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 5.—William Hall of Polk township has shot his 18-year-old daughter because she married against his will, and then he shot himself.

Unveiled by the Kaiser.

BRESLAU, Sept. 5.—Emperor William has unveiled a monument here of Emperor William the First.

Resumed His Law Practice.

ATLANTA, Sept. 5.—Hon. Hoke Smith, ex-secretary of the interior, has arrived here and resumed his law practice.

BARDSLEY'S ILL-HEALTH.

This Given as the Formal Cause For Pardon Recommendation.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 5.—The board of pardons has formally recommended to Governor Hastings that a pardon be granted ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley, who was sentenced in 1891 for a term of 15 years in prison for embezzling public funds of Philadelphia.

The reasons for recommending the pardon are based almost entirely on the extreme ill health of Bardsley. An intimation of this action was given in these dispatches a few days ago.

Sufficient punishment, complete restitution to the state of all funds embezzled by him and ends of justice meted out are the other reasons given by the pardon board.

Governor Hastings is expected home today and it is said when he arrives he will promptly approve the recommendation, thus enabling Bardley to leave the eastern penitentiary in Philadelphia and spend Sunday with his family.

On July 2, 1891, Bardsley was sentenced 15 years in the eastern penitentiary for misappropriating over half a million of city and state moneys while acting as city treasurer of Philadelphia. Bardsley's downfall was directly brought about by the failure of the Keystone bank, in which the moneys in his charge were deposited, and the flight of its president, Gideon W. Marsh, but it was primarily caused by Bardsley's reckless stock speculations.

A financial panic was caused by the revelations following Bardsley's resignation from his office on May 21, 1891. The Spring Garden bank, which had over $140,000 of city moneys, went down, and the Kennedy brothers, its president and cashier, were sent to prison for ten years. Cashier Lawrence of the Keystone bank was given seven years and was pardoned by President Cleveland about a month ago.

The big Bradford Mills company, of which Bardsley was an officer, was forced to the wall and a number of smaller concerns sank in the storm. President Marsh of the wrecked Keystone bank, is still a fugitive from justice.

The agitation for Bardsley's pardon has been going on for a considerable time. The principle plea presented in favor of the pardon was Bardsley's failing health, and medical testimony was brought before the pardon board to prove that he is practically in a state of collapse, and if continued in confinement could live but a brief time.

PROMINENT MEN DROWNED.

They Were Fishing on the Juniata Near Hollidaysburg, Pa.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—The bodies of Rev. Thomas F. Reeser, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of this place, and one of the most prominent clergymen of Central Pennsylvania, and John D. Love, a leading merchant, also of Hollidaysburg, have been found lying on the banks of the Juniata river near Flowing Springs. The two gentlemen had been on a fishing trip.

It has been learned that the two men were drowned. The Rev. Mr. Reeser held pastorates at Williamsport, Pa., and Freeport, Ills.

AN OLD TELEGRAPHER.

Consul Reid Arrives to Attend the Meeting at Pittsburg.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Mr. James D. Reid, United States consul at Dumferline, Scotland, is a passenger on board the American liner, St. Paul, which has entered port.

His arrival will be hailed with joy by the entire telegraphic fraternity, more so by the old-timers, of whose society he is a member, and is crossing the ocean to attend the annual meeting to be held in Pittsburg on Sept. 9. Mr. Reid is the patriarch of telegraphy, having been a co-worker with Prof. Morse, the father of telegraphy.

A LARGE STEAMER BURNED.

An Unknown Vessel Burned Off Black River, Mich.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—A special from Alpena, Mich., says: Word has been brought here from Black River that a large steamer burned ten miles off that port.

The news was brought in by a man in a sailboat, who said the steamer had been burning for a number of hours.

The tug Westcott was steamed up, but before she was ready to start the fire had disappeared. There was no trace of the survivors found.

Denies Dreyfus Has Escaped.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The governor of French Guiana, replying to a dispatch of inquiry from the minister of the colonies denies the statement made by Captain Hunter of the British steamer Nonpariel, at Newport, Monmouthshire, saying that Captain Albert Dreyfus has escaped from his prison on the Island of Grand Salut.

A Receiver In Charge.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 5.—The Columbus Central Street Railroad company has been thrown into the hands of a receiver, George H. Worthington of Cleveland being appointed.

The assets are $1,850,194, of which $1,500,000 is bonded indebtedness. A wet summer reduced receipts.

A Murderer Hung.

ATLANTA, Sept. 5.—Arthur Hanye has been hanged here. Hanye made a solemn farewell prayer just before the noose was adjusted. Hanye killed Will Spinks in Holland's saloon here, on March 7.

Lynched a Brutal Tramp.

RHINELAND, Mo., Sept. 5.—An angry mob of masked men has lynched Thos. Larkin, a tramp, giving his residence as New York, who in the forenoon had brutally assaulted little Alla Gammon, 11 years old

Bank Failure In Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 5.—The failure of the First National bank of this city is announced. Directors refuse to talk and no statement of assets and liabilities has been made.

Li's Secretary Honored.

LONDON, Sept. 5. — Lob-Feng-Luh, secretary to Li Hung Chang, has been gazetted as knight commander of the Victorian order.

Diamond Dealers Fail.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—W. L. Pollack & Co., diamond dealers, have failed. Liabilities, $125,000; assets unknown.

MAJOR CLARKSON WON

He Succeeds Walker as G. A. R. Commander.

MANY RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED.

The Full Title of Lieutenant General Asked to Be Conferred Upon General Miles—An Omaha Man Made Ajutant General—Other Business.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 5.—Major T. S. Clarkson of Omaha has been elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

General J. H. Mullen of Minnesota was elected senior vice commander; junior vice commander, Charles W. Buckley of Alabama; surgeon, General A. E. Johnson of the department of the Potomac; chaplain, Rev. Mark D. Taylor of Massachusetts.

On the council of administration E. R. Montfort of Cincinnati was chosen for Ohio, G. K. Malloy of Parkersburg for West Virginia and M. A. Brian of Baltimore for Maryland.

The Pennsylvania member is W. H. Baker of Pittsburg.

The encampment adopted resolutions approving the Woman's Relief Corps' attempt to preserve the Andersonville prison, but refused to commend the efforts to beautify it.

Ex-volunteers and present members of the regular army were placed on an equality in the matter of dues, but the proposition to excuse posts paying dues to departments under certain conditions was rejected.

After adopting a memorial on the death of Past Commander-in-Chief Lucius Fairchild and resolutions thanking St. Paul for its great hospitality the encampment adjourned.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Asking preference for capable ex-soldiers in government appointments; urging on congress the justice and propriety of conferring on General Nelson A. Miles the full title of lieutenant general; endorsing the proposed national parks at Vicksburg and Fredericksburg; recommending the reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg address as part of the exercises on memorial day; favoring the prohibition of the use of the national flag for advertising purposes; asking congress to repair and preserve the frigate Constitution, and the sloop of war Hartford, and asking congress to provide for a soldiers' home south of the Ohio river.

A motion was adopted formally authorizing the council of administration to change the location of the next encampment in case satisfactory railroad rates cannot be secured.

The first official act of the new commander-in-chief, Major Clarkson, was to appoint C. E. Burmaster of Omaha as adjutant general.

The associated organizations held full business meetings during the day. The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic elected the following officers:

Mrs. Catherine E. Hirst of Louisville (re-elected) national president; Mrs. A. P. Anderson of Minneapolis, senior vice president; Mrs. Sarah C. Mason of Nebraska, junior vice president; Mrs. Flora George of Washington, treasurer; Mrs. Thankful of Massachusetts, chaplain; Mrs. Laura McNair of New Jersey, national councillor; council of administration, Mrs. Hopkins of Oklahoma, Mrs. Lydia J. Smith of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Davey of Minnesota.

The Woman's Relief Corps took longer to transact their business and it was late in the day before all the officers had been elected and installed as follows:

Mrs. Agnes Hitt, Indianapolis, national president; Mrs. Marie Hazenwinkle, St. Paul, senior vice president.

No action was taken by either of these organizations looking towards union, each preferring its present name and membership, the qualifications slightly varying.

The Daughters of Veterans also refusedto unite with the Loyal Home Workers, saying that they preferred their present name and organization.

At a meeting of the Association of the Survivors of the Mississippi Marine, Brigade and Ram Fleet, the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Commander, Major General George Q. White; senior vice commander, Gen. H. Barker, Holton, Kan.; junior vice commander, M. E. Phelps, St. Edwards Neb.; historian and treasurer, Captain W. D. Crandall, St. Louis; chaplain, Rev. Henry H. Couden, Port Huron, Mich.; surgeon, General H. Russ. Cleveland; officer of the day, Gunder Larson, Clinton, Wis.; secretary, F. W. De Coster, Litchfield, Minn.

GRANT'S BIRTHPLACE.

The Cottage at Mt. Pleasant Given to the State of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 5.—The cottage in which Ulysses S. Grant was born, April 7, 1822, at Mt. Pleasant, Clermont county, O., has been appropriately dedicated.

A drenching rain did not deter a large crowd from attending. Governor Bushnell and staff, Major Speak's battalion of the Fourteenth regimen and the regiment band, Adjutan General Axline, President Bower and the members of the state board of agriculture were present. Governor Bushnell in a brief speech accepted on behalf of the state the gift of the cottage from the donor, Henry T. Chittenden of Columbus.

Prevented a Cuban Manifestation.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 5.—At the fete held here to celebrate the anniversary of Peruvian independence Cuban filibusters intended to have a manifestation of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents and to display the Cuban flag, but President Piciróla prohibited the manifestation.

Accepted the Reform Plans.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Sept. 5.—The assembly, after consulting with the revolutionary committee, has accepted the reform plans drawn up by the powers and approved by the sultan of Turkey.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The treasury has lost $114,600 in gold coin and $10,500 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $102,201,114.

DOMESTIC MARTYRS.

Lots of women suffer constantly, and seldom utter complaint.

Good men rarely know the pain endured by the women of their own household, or the efforts they make to appear cheerful and happy when they ought to be in bed, their suffering is really so great.

Our habits of life and dress tell sadly upon women's delicate organizations.

They ought to be told just where the danger lies, for their whole future may depend upon that knowledge, and how to overcome it.

There is no need of our describing the experiences of such women here, they are too well known by those who have suffered, but we will impress upon every one that these are the never-failing symptoms of serious womb trouble, and unless relieved at once, a life will be forfeited.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound never fails to relieve the distressing troubles above referred to; it has held the faith of the women of America for twenty years.

It gives tone to the womb, strengthens the muscles, banishes backache and relieves all pains incident to women's diseases.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR

Will be the Best Yet Given by the Wheeling Association.

There can be no doubt whatever of the proposition that the sixteenth annual fair of the West Virginia State Fair Association, to be given at Wheeling September 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, will eclepse any previous exposition undertaken by the organization. Every effort has been made to bring about a distinct and marked improvement in every department and in all lines of especial amusements and attractions, and as a result the programme will present some unique features, while the fair as a whole will be mammoth in size and replete with sustained interest for the visitor. A thoroughly revised and enlarged premium list will also insure additional incentive for the exhibitor to compete with his choicest products, and arrangements have been made to accommodate a larger number of exhibits than ever before.

The management has entered into liberal arrangements with all the railroads leading into the city, and the people of West Virginia and the counties of eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania should turn out en masse and enjoy a week of rest, recreation and instruction at this great institute, the West Virginia State Fair.

CHAIRMAN HANNA PLEASED.

He Thinks the Gold Democratic Ticket Will Help McKinley.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—National Republican Chairman M. A. Hanna has gone to Chicago. In an interview he said, concerning the result of the Indianapolis Democratic gold standard convention: "I think the action of the convention will be of assistance to us.

"Senator Palmer is a strong, reliable man and has a heavy following among the Democrats of Illinois. His nomination, following that of a gold standard Democrat for governor in that state, will weaken the forces of the other Democrats in Illinois very materially."

"How about Mr. Buckner?"

"The nomination of Mr. Buckner will also do us good. He is strong in Kentucky and throughout the south, and will help us very much."

Concerning the Vermont election Mr. Hanna satd:

"The result of the state election in Vermont makes it appear that the people exercised sound, sober sense in dealing with the questions at issue, and showed their temper toward the Chicago platform. It indicates that the people as a whole will repudiate that platform."

McKinley Strong In West Virginia.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 5.—Ex-Congressman Charles P. Snyder of West Virginia, a Democrat who has bolted Bryan, says that in his state there will be five Democrats voting for McKinley to every Republican voting for Bryan. West Virginia, he says, is most concerned in the tariff question and is in favor of protection.

Bolted Chicago Ticket.

TOPEKA, Sept. 5.—Hon. W. C. Perry, who for years has been a leader in Democratic councils in this state and who was United States district attorney during President Cleveland's first administration, has bolted the Chicago platform and nominees.

A Glassworkers' Meeting.

ELWOOD, Ind., Sept. 5.—The next meeting of the glassworkers of the gas belt will be held in this city about Sept. 26 or 27. Representatives of the Window, Flint, and Green Glassworkers' unions will be present and the long talked of consolidation under one head of all these unions will likely be accomplished.

Three Schooners Caught.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A telegram has been received from Captain Hooper at Onalaska, in command of the Bering sea patrol fleet, stating the cutter Perry has seized the British schooners Ainoko and Beatrice and the American schooner James G. Swan. All were caught sealing inside the prohibitory area.

The United States Should Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—There will be an agricultural exposition at Kiev, Russia, from July to October next year and in the opinion of United States Consul Stephen at Annaberg, the United States should be represented, although our exhibitis may not compete for prizes.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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NOW COMES LABOR DAY.

Third Observance as a National Holiday.

ITS ORIGIN AND MEANING.

Men Who Took Part In the Founding of the Festival.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRADE UNIONISM

Labor's Legions Have Reason to Rejoice. Grand Results of Ninety Years of Co-operative Effort—The Campaign Against Long Hours—How the Establishment of State and National Industrial Bureaus Was Accomplished—Laws That Protect Labor—The Annual Holiday Is an Inspiration to Workingmen.

The 7th of September, Labor day, is at hand, but there is no need to herald it. Though it is only in its third year of existence as a national holiday, its place in the progress of events is firmly fixed, and its coming is anticipated by Americans of all sorts and conditions with a lively sense of interest and pleasure. No day in the calendar has more pleasant assignments and no holiday of the year is so distinctly characterized by the decorous abandon of merrymaking and recreation.

But to the toiling masses of mankind, whose necessity gave it birth, it has a deeper significance. To these it is more than a period of relaxation and rational indulgence. It is a time for mutual encouragement in the struglge for the extension of labor's rights, a time for congratulation upon victories achieved and for the dissemination of hope for the future. Above all, the day is cherished by the workingman as a recognition of his advancement—the signet of his power as a factor in the grand scheme of republican government.

The first celebration of the day occurred in New York in 1882. During the session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, which occurred in New York in the fall of that year, it was proposed by P. J. McGuire, the well known labor lead-

P. J. M'GUIRE.

er, that all the labor organizations of the city turn out and parade the streets so as to make a showing of their strength. The suggestion was acted upon, but apparently not with a great deal of unanimity or enthusiasm, for, though there were numerous unions at hand, there were many that were not well represented, and it is said that some had none of their members in line. However, there were enough to mightily gladden the hearts of the leaders, and the affair was voted an entire success. Furthermore, a great many of the working people and the public generally were attracted by the parade; hence work in the various shops and stores and upon unfinished buildings and in the factories was left temporarily to take care of itself. And so, without knowing, it the paraders and their patrons were laying the foundations for the great legal holiday which is now observed from one end of the Union to the other.

The original demonstration occurred on the first Monday of September, and thus was established a custom which has since been adhered to by nearly all the states. Florida's celebration occurs later in the month. In California Labor day comes in October, and Louisiana celebrates in November. In Mississippi and Arkansas there are no statutory holidays, the workingmen celebrating at times optional with themselves.

From the time of the first parade the question of adopting a Labor day for New York was agitated ceaselessly, but it was not until 1887 that a bill providing for such a holiday was introduced in the state assembly. Although this was the pioneer move in the matter of legalizing the freedom of the day, it was the far western state of Oregon that got the lead in the actual enactment of the provision. New York followed immediately; then came Colorado, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the others until almost all the states had thus done homage to one of the essential elements of our national greatness.

When this had been accomplished, there began to be talk of a national enactment to add to the prestige of Labor day the dignity of governmental sanction. The idea at last took form and became a bill, which Hon. Amos J. Cummings of New York presented in the national house of representatives Sept. 6, 1893. A bill of the same sort had been introduced in the United States senate Aug. 28, 1893, by Senator Kyle of South Dakota. There was no great opposition to either bill, but somehow consideration of them went over until the following summer, when, through the instrumentality of Congressman John J. O'Neill, then chairman of the committee on labor, it was again brought to the attention of the house of representatives, and on June 26, 1894, the bill was passed. On the same day the senate indorsed the action of the lower house. Two days later the bill was signed by the president and became a law of the land.

The Object of Its Establishment.

The object of the formal establishment of this holiday was primarily to advance the interests of the working classes, to make their day an American institution and secure for their efforts at self betterment the indorsement of the general public. All this was well accomplished and much more besides. The popularity of the labor holiday has engendered enthusiasm among the toiling millions and spurred them on to acts of dignified protest and self assertion that have brought about results that have redounded greatly to their comfort and advantage.

The thousands of assemblies and unions that will be represented in the pageants of this great fall holiday excite all the more wonder and admiration when it is considered that they are the outgrowth of only 90 years of unionism. It seems almost beyond belief that the entire American contingent at the beginning of this century consisted of a dozen or more New England tailors who in 1806 banded themselves together for mutual protection, but such was the case. Furthermore, the emancipation of labor, even now far from complete, was of particularly slow growth in those early years. Indeed, there seems to be ample ground for believing that from the

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

time the toilers organized, there was a period of about 13 years in which the cause of labor made little or no progress.

Following this period of inactivity, in 1819 the hatters, who had commenced to feel the need of combined effort in the interest of the wage earners, organized a union and formulated plans for the betterment of their condition.

Then in 1825 the shipwrights and calkers along the Atlantic seaboard, feeling that they were being insufficiently reimbursed for their labor, banded themselves together and made demand for better pay. Although with much reluctance, their employers at this time acceded to their requests. The organization was kept up thereafter, and the calkers have often had reason to congratulate themselves upon their farsightedness, for the injustices of which they first complained were many times repeated and as often effectively overcome by the seaman's stanch fidelity to the co-operative system they had founded.

In 1831 the printers recognized the advantages derived from unionism and organized a body of their own, which is the ancestor of the great typographical organization which holds such a prominent place in the labor world today.

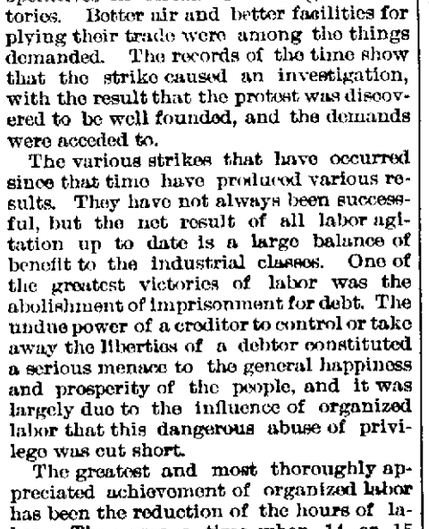
The Beginning of the Strikes.

The active protests of labor against the methods of the employing class began very early in the nineteenth century. Strange to say, one of the most important of the early strikes was brought about by girl operatives in certain New England factories. Better air and better facilities for plying their trade were among the things demanded. The records of the time show that the strike caused an investigation, with the result that the protest was discovered to be well founded, and the demands were acceded to.

The various strikes that have occurred since that time have produced various results. They have not always been successful, but the net result of all labor agitation up to date is a large balance of benefit to the industrial classes. One of the greatest victories of labor was the abolishment of imprisonment for debt. The undue power of a creditor to control or take away the liberties of a debtor constituted a serious menace to the general happiness and prosperity of the people, and it was largely due to the influence of organized labor that this dangerous abuse of privilege was cut short.

The greatest and most thoroughly appreciated achievement of organized labor has been the reduction of the hours of labor. There was a time when 14 or 15 hours of labor constituted a day's work. Worse still, this moral and physical imposition was for a long time suffered without remonstrance or even serious resentment. It may also be said, too, in justice to the employers of that day that they themselves hardly realized what unwarranted inroads upon the health and the lives of the overworked operatives these long terms of unremitting toil were making. But when unions began to spring up here and there and little clusters of bent workmen took to talking over the sad situation, something came of the talk. Out of the chaos of speculation, protest and suggestion came determination and the plan for a great crusade against long hours. The struggle has been hard and long and is not even yet finished, but the 14 hour day was reduced to a 12 hour day, and that was cut down to a 10 hour day, and in many states workingmen have secured a still more reasonable working day of eight hours.

Besides these specific benefits which organized labor has worked out for itself are other and larger advantages which have



JOHN J. O'NEILL.

accrued to it by reason of the sturdy, conservative attitude which labor has taken, and which, it is safe to say, it will always hold. Reference is had to the boards of arbitration which are now in successful operation in many of our states and the establishment of labor bureaus in 33 of them. The value of these institutions is very great not only to the workingman, but to the general public. The settlement of differences by boards of arbitration is a latter day miracle of good sense, safety and economy. The policy of arbitration rests upon the broadest principles of humanity and logic, and, though not always easy of application and enforcement, it is an expedient which is now invariably offered before rigorous measures are resorted to.

Congress Passes the Bill.

The most important official recognition of the achievements and the deserts of organized labor was found in the establishment of the United States department of labor in 1885 and the appointment of a commissioner of labor to look after the interests of this great and growing section of society. The value of such a department in the capital of the nation is well nigh incalculable, and the data secured by the commissioner are of constant use to the leaders of the toiling hosts who are working to build up and expand their prestige and their privileges.

The state bureaus act as excellent auxiliaries to the labor department at Washington. The oldest of these is the bureau of statistics of labor, established at Boston in 1869. This pioneer institution has been managed with extraordinary ability ever since its creation, and its value to the world of labor is hard to estimate. The next state to fall in line was Pennsylvania. The organization took place in 1872, and the name bureau of industrial statistics was applied to the department. In the following year Connecticut, recognizing the need of such a department, instituted a bureau of labor statistics and appointed a commissioner, who found plenty of work to do.

Among the latest of the united commonwealths to establish these important branches of official inquiry and regulation were Montana and New Hampshire. Departments were established by them in 1893, the Montana institution being called the bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, while New Hampshire was satisfied with the plain title bureau of labor.

The laws beneficial to the laboring classes that have been framed and enacted at the instigation of representatives of the labor organizations are many and their existence is greatly to labor's credit. Employers had for a time a system of blacklisting which effectually prevented a discharged employee from obtaining employment elsewhere. This manifestly unjust arrangement was hotly combated by the influential representatives of unionism, and with such success that nine of the states and territories passed laws which constructively prohibit blacklisting, and 13 created statutes which prohibit it in specific terms.

Another of labor's legislative victories has place in the statute books of eight states. It being considered that employers overstepped their authority in exacting from employees agreements not to join or become members of any labor organization, an agitation of the subject was begun by labor representatives in several states. As a result California, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York and Ohio passed laws rendering it unlawful for any employer to exact such an agreement, either written or verbal, as a condition of employment.

Labor Day an Inspiration.

The significant thing in relation to labor's successes is the fact that the greater part of them have been accomplished since the first celebration of Labor day in 1882. This is not to say that much of the groundwork of the present industrial prosperity was not laid many years prior to that time, but it is an easy inference that the establishment of labor's independence day fur-

SENATOR J. H. KYLE.

nished the spark of inspiration that fired the tinder whose preparation had been the tedious work of previous years.

The present amplified method of celebrating this annual holiday is a great improvement upon the original plan of its observance. At first it was the intention merely to attract a gathering by means of a parade, so that the leaders might address the people upon the necessity and advantage of co-operative effort. The idea was quite successfully carried out—so much so that the large numbers of workingmen and their families who came together formed a throng too unwieldy to be bestowed in any edifice and too large to be allowed to remain an incumbrance to passage in the streets. So it became necessary, in the larger cities especially, to take adjournment to some pasture or open grove where there was elbow room for all. The necessity for creature comforts caused the participants in the parade to provide their families with luncheon, which, being transported to the meeting ground and there disposed of, gave the assemblage the character of a picnic. Soon it became the custom to indulge in games and other recreations after the speechmaking was over, and thus by little and little the sporting feature grew prominent and the present day of regattas, races, athletic contests, excursions and all the other thousand kinds of amusements came into vogue.

A health to Labor day and all it represents! The calendar has no brighter spot. It commemorates the past, enlivens the present and illumes the future—it is a noble monument. WALTER J. DAVIS.

Lost Opportunity.

"I saw a very interesting article in the paper on 'How a Boer Goes Courting,' Miss Dukane," said young Mr. Birmingham, whose persistent attentions are very annoying to that young lady.

"Indeed?" replied Miss Dukane sweetly. "If I had known there was any demand for literature on how bores go courting, I could have contributed some personal experiences." — Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Their Failing.

"Our statesmen," yelled the orator, "are about to take steps"—

"You bet they'll take 'em," cried the professional cynic, "if they ain't nailed down."—Indianapolis Journal.

Insulted.

"Mabel is dreadfully vexed."

"What is the matter?"

"Somebody asked her to read a paper at an old settlers' meeting."—Chicago Record.

IN THE EVERGLADES.

THERE ARE STILL FIFTEEN HUNDRED SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

Hunting With Osceola's Grandson—Partaking Hospitality Out of a Common Spoon Served by an Aged Squaw—Fruitless Attempts at Civilization.

[Special Correspondence.]

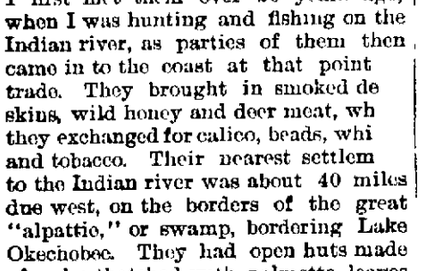
KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Aug. 31.—Not far distant from this coast, living within the Everglades and scattered throughout the interior of this state, are the remains of a once influential tribe of Indians. A hundred years or so ago the Seminoles were owners of pretty much all Florida, with the exception of the few spots on the coast where the Spaniards had settled and erected forts. An offshoot of the brave Creeks of the south, the Seminoles have ever maintained their reputation for courage and valor. They cannot be called warlike, how-

CHARLEY OSCEOLA AND HIS FAMILY.

ever, never having begun hostilities and only fighting when driven to it. But the great Seminole war, in which so many of our soldiers were slain, attests their reckless bravery when driven to bay like the wild animals of the forest. One result of that war, now 50 years and more concluded, was to scatter this brave people and to take from their ancient hunting grounds the most famous of their warriors. During that war, which lasted several years, such characters with a national reputation as Coacoochee, or the Wildcat, and Osceola rose to prominence and gave their lives for their tribe. Osceola was made more or less immortal by being portrayed by Mayne Reid as the hero of his well known romance of that name, "Osceola the Seminole." Wildcat died a prisoner in the fort at St. Augustine, lamented and eulogized even by his enemies, the whites. Of equal bravery were other chiefs of the Seminoles, but they did not receive equal meed of renown. Now, while the bulk of the tribe were transported to the Indian Territory, where their descendants now live in comparative affluence, some of the more lawless escaped to the Everglades, where their successors reside in a condition bordering upon poverty.

But they have been free all these years, gaining a subsistence by hunting and agriculture. Until quite recently they were expert with the bow and arrow and could kill a deer or wild turkey at 40 or 50 paces with their primitive weapons. They can shoot the rifle, too, with unerring aim, as I myself can testify, having been with them on several hunting forays around the Everglades. I first met them over 20 years ago, when I was hunting and fishing on the Indian river, as parties of them then came in to the coast at that point trade. They brought in smoked deskins, wild honey and deer meat, wh they exchanged for calico, beads, whi and tobacco. Their nearest settlem to the Indian river was about 40 miles due west, on the borders of the great "alpattie," or swamp, bordering Lake Okechobee. They had open huts made of poles thatched with palmetto leaves and an extensive area of cultivated ground devoted to corn, beans and pumpkins, which, with the wild "coontie" root, supplied them abundantly with food of this sort.

As good luck would have it, I fell in with the grandson of Osceola, the hero of romance, who seemed to be a worthy descendant of his immortal grandsire. At any rate he was a good hunter and had an attractive personality. He carried bow and arrows, but also an old fashioned rifle, with both of which weapons he could bring down game at long range. I was young then and thought it quite a brave thing to go hunting with a hero's grandson, and, if I remember rightly, he had whatever article of mine he asked for. He wasn't slow about asking for what he wanted either, but at the same time didn't seem to expect me to give him all I had. In return he showed me how to run upon the deer and turkeys, which were very abundant at that period in south Florida, and he gave me several little trinkets which are so valued by young people as keepsakes. The name of this redoubtable redskin was Charley Osceola, and he wore full dress all the time I knew him, consisting of an immense turban, made of a shawl wrapped around his head in true Turkish fashion, a long shirt of calico or denim, which reached to his knees and was gathered at the waist by a leather belt, and fringed leg-



SEMINOLE SPOON, TWO FEET LONG.

gings of tanned buckskin. He made for me a pair of leggings and moccasins, which I still have somewhere among my mementos of that period of my life.

When I first saw him, it was at the trading post, and he had his mother and two pickaninnies along with him. As I was liberal with my stores of whisky and tobacco they all invited me out to their settlement, and I went along, walking the whole distance.

When I arrived, I was treated to the best they had, introduced to old Tiger Tail, one of the participants in the Seminole war, and assigned a palm thatched hut all to myself. They gave me the best they had to eat, consisting of corn mush, honey and a stew composed of almost everything known to their domestic economy. This stew was held in a big iron pot and ladled out by an aged squaw with an immense wooden spoon, which went the rounds of a large company before it came my turn to be served. My appetite, I well remember, was not in working order when the spoon got around to me, but I had to take it just the same and allow the filthy hag to run about a quart of the nameless mixture down my reluctant throat. This is one of the most vivid of my impressions of the Seminoles, of their unbounded hospitality, a failing they still maintain in all its pristine vigor.

In all it is estimated that there are about 1,500 of the Seminoles—perhaps a thousand living in and near the Everglades and 500 farther north along the Kissimmee river. But they roam about a good deal, as I have seen Indians from either extreme meeting at this point and at St. Lucie. Until quite recently they have had no well defined reservation, though they have always claimed the Everglades as their own, which, however, was never confirmed to them by treaty. Agents have been appointed by the governor of Florida to select 3,000 acres as a reservation, but it is doubtful if they can be confined within its bounds. They will need many times that number of acres to cultivate and hunt over and will probably continue to lead a semiroving existence to the end of the chapter.

J. W. BARTRAM.

A BOY'S BIG UNDERTAKING.

Ray Wood Starts on a Pedestrian Tour Around the World.

[Special Correspondence.]

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 1.—Time and again adventurous men have undertaken the stupendous task of walking around the world. Most of them have succumbed to insurmountable obstacles and failed in their efforts, but now a boy has started from this village whose object is not only to walk step by step the circumference of the earth, but to make the arduous and dangerous journey in two years and earning money by the way.

Ray Wood, tall, slim, even delicate in appearance, but with strength of will and an indomitable courage rarely to be found even in a man, is the first boy ever to make the globe girdling attempt.

The idea of the trip came when A. H. Melton, a business man of Anderson, wagered $5,000 with H. J. Bluem of Cleveland that he could find a boy to walk around the world and come home with $5,000. The wager was quickly

RAY WOOD AND HIS DOG.

accepted and money posted. Then Melton looked around for his boy wonder. He found him in the 17-year-old son of W. B. Wood, a well known citizen of this town. The boy was working in a bolt factory and was the particular pride of the town because of his physical development, which had enabled him to become an expert contortionist.

Ray Wood offered to make the long trip under the condition that he might be accompanied by his Newfoundland dog and has started westward with San Francisco as the object point. He started without a cent, clad in the characteristic costume of the contortionist.

His dog, large and of pure breed, is a curiosity in itself. Fitted by straps to his back is a leather shield fitted with a series of rings. To these are to be attached, so that they are protected from the weather, a set of tags, which are to be signed by various officials in the cities of the world through which the boy will pass.

In order to earn the necessary $5,000 young Wood will give exhibitions as a contortionist on the famous streets of the world or in halls. He will also sell pictures of himself and dog or do any other line of work which may be suggested in his travels. As fast as he earns money he will forward it to a bank at Anderson. The boy expects that by the time he reaches San Francisco he will have accumulated sufficient capital to permit him to sail from that port to Yokohama without delay. From there he will cross the sea of Japan, pass Korea to Shanghai. Following the Chinese coast, the boy will proceed on to India, passing through Anam, Siam and Hindustan. Providing the boy passes along these countries in safety, overcoming dangers by sea and land, and arrives with health at Bombay, he says he will consider that the harder portion of his route has been traveled. From Bombay he will cross the Arabian sea, cross Arabia on foot, and so work his way on to Africa. Passing through Egypt, the boy traveler expects to cross the Mediterranean sea, reach Constantinople, travel Greece, and so on to southern Italy.

It is his idea to walk the entire length of this last mentioned country, push on into France, walk to Paris, and on again, crossing the English channel to England, and so on to New York and across the half of the continent to his starting place. R. D. T. STAPLES.

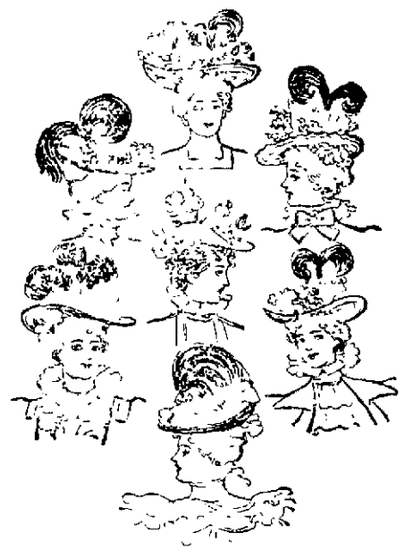
PLUMES AND POSIES.

GENEROUS MAGNIFICENCE OF THE NEW FALL HATS.

Gayly Garlanded and of Enormous Size. Discouraging News For Theater Goers. The Famous Medici Corselet—Salient Features of the New Gown.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—I do not know exactly how it is, but the hats for the coming season have a sort of military type. To others they must appear differently, since a gentleman who was looking at some called to his wife and said, "Look at the band wagon!" But whether they resemble more a military pageant or a circus parade I will leave it to others to decide later. One thing is certain—the milliners have been ex-



HATS FOR EARLY FALL.

tremely liberal in the allowance of material, for the size is enough to strike terror to the stage goers. Nobody will be able to see anything except trapeze performances, at matinees anyhow, for there is where the big hat is always rampant and never taken off.

Some of the hats remind us of the flowing plumes of horsehair worn by the uhlans. Others recall different costumes, such as we see in pictures of pageants of olden times, when horses wore petticoats and veils of cloth of gold with big holes to see through. There are hats that dip and roll like a ship on a ground swell, others that tip up at the sides or in the back. Some are small, with soft crush crowns, and others have the brim dipped down to the very eyebrows. Some have the brim fluted and a similar fluting all around the crown. This is left hollow and filled to its fullest capacity with flowers. One prevalent fancy is to have stiffened lace, or plaited silk, velvet or mull standing upward around the crown. The feathers top this. Flowers for fall and winter—and there will be many of them—are of heroic size and are mostly of velvet and satin mingled, and while they are beautiful they are not as true to nature as the flowers of the last few seasons have been, for who ever saw a violet three inches in diameter? Marie Antoinette hats are among the most striking, but, after all, they are all lovely, and I hope every woman and girl may find just what she wants.

The corselet made famous by the Medicis is seen quite often just now, with such changes as the nineteenth century dressmaker sees fit to add. It is a strange thing altogether, but so awfully swell, don't you know. A case in point was developed in indigo armure, the skirt laid in plaits all around. The corselet front reached in a stiff point about 18 inches below the waist. The silk was overlaid with heavy applique, and the lower part was with jet nail heads. There was an open vest filled with cream silk, mull plaits and ruffles, and this was swathed at the waist with a wide sash of sky blue satin. This sash reached to the bottom of the dress in the back and was bordered with lace, studded with jet nail heads to match. It had a tied bow. The stock was of satin. There was a short figaro, with a slashed collar, which formed epaulets, made of the armure, with lace applied to each slash. The sleeves were of maize and blue satin brocade. This gown was designed for a grand afternoon reception.

Rich and handsome as was this gown, it could not compare with a princess made of French gray peau de soie. This had no ornament but its own grace of line and its perfect simplicity. It closed invisibly under the left arm. The shoulders were lined with buckram and sprung, forming daintily curved caps. The cleverest dressmaker only could achieve that. The upper parts of the sleeve were of lace over maize silk. The lower portions were of the silk, cut in points at the top and in chatelaine scallops at the wrists, where they were filled in with lace. The back was cut so as to afford two very full box plaits. A lace cravat puff in front and a maize tulle stock and bow made this a perfect gown—perfect in taste, form and color.

The new colors are very pleasing, and without being crude they are warm and

NEW GOWNS.

rich and bright. Some of the combinations are very effective—olive and sky blue, maroon and baby blue, prune and baby blue, black and sky and baby blue. The light colors naturally are used in sparing quantities.

OLIVE HARPER.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. Frank Lynch is visiting in St. Clairsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seabrook are visiting in Wheeling.

Thomas Ramsey is slowly recovering from a serious illness.

Miss Anna Baldinger has recovered from an attack of typhoid malaria.

Mrs. D. B Ludwick, of New Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold.

Mrs. V. S. Russell and daughter, Dorothy, have returned from Cambridgeboro, Pa.

Miss Mary Nill will have charge of the Lutheran parochial school during the winter term.

Mrs. Mary Spuhler and Mrs. Jacob Wise and daughter, Margery, are visiting in Akron.

Miss Belle Doxsee, of Akron, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Doxsee in Ohio street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Brussman attended the funeral of Mrs. Brussman's uncle, D. N. Kayler, in Canton, Friday.

The coal miners of this valley are quietly talking up a plan for visiting Major McKinley in a body very soon.

Miss Emma Moore and Miss Emma Harger, of Canal Dover, are visiting Miss Tillie Miller, in North Mill street.

Miss O. Sabina Zerkle, of Waterton, Ind , will for a few weeks be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. F. W. Lynn, in South Erie street.

The retail grocers' base ball team has accepted the merchants' challenge, and the game is one of the interesting events of the future.

George Bous and Miss Lillie Dulabahm were united in marriage at the St. Paul's parsonage last evening, the Rev. L. H. Burry, officiating.

The comfort of the traveling public has been materially advanced by the substitution of closed for open cars on the inter-urban road after dark.

Frank Becker spent Wednesday at the Big Sandy river hunting and fishing. His unerring aim brought down lots of game and he also captured a couple of fine finny beauties.

The silver communion service belonging to St. Paul's church, Canton, was stolen on July 1st. Today news comes that it has been found in a Chicago pawn shop. It will be returned.

Jacob, the two-year-old son of Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Milton Barnes, who reside in Charles street, died Thursday of a complication of diseases. Interment will take place at Broomfield.

Mail Carrier John Martin has been selected as a delegate to represent the local brethren at the national convention of Letter Carriers which goes into session at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Monday.

Mrs. Carl Browne is dangerously ill at the home of her father, J. S. Coxey, in East Tremont street, with typhoid fever. She has been seriously ill since Tuesday last, and today Dr. T. C. Miller, the attending physician, summoned Dr. Hattery in consultation.

Simon Miller left his barber shop and cigar manufacturing establishment in East Greenville, Friday morning, long enough to come to town, attend to a few matters of business and tell his friends that there is no place in the world like Massillon.

It is whispered in connection with the commodious ground floor theatre we are so soon to have, that the hideous advertising curtain and incongruous chewing gum boy are to be dispensed with. Modern methods are to be utilized in this modern playhouse.

The Jewish new year or Rosh Hashono, which marks the advent of the year 5657, will begin at 6 o'clock Monday evening and continue until that hour Tuesday evening. Local Jewish business houses will be closed Tuesday and the Massillon Liquor Company's store will remain closed until Thursday.

Dennis Moylan and John and Dennis Jorden, of North Lawrence, who have opened and are now operating a new mine at Crystal Spring, will open a retail coal office in this city next week. They will also locate a coal yard here. Their coal is of the best quality and the daily output amounts to about 400 tons.

A communication from Colorado Springs announces the safe arrival of Miss Lyda Bayliss in that city, and that she is having a very pleasant time as the guest af Mr. and Mrs. E. Barnett and family. Mr. Barnett was the first landlord of the Barnett House in Canton, and was also the proprietor of the Hotel Conrad in this city for a short time.

The ball bearing opera chairs, each of which represents $5, for the new armory are now on the road and will be placed in the house a few days before the opening night. "The Corsican Brothers" is one of Robert Mantell's strongest plays and will doubtless be witnessed by an immense audience September 24.

The fall term at the Massillon Actual Business College began this week. Philip Mauer has assumed control of the school, Mr. Kilgore having retired. The usual studies of bookkeeping and shorthand will be taught and special attention will be paid to the normal branches, as arithmetic, grammar, orthography, etc. The pupils in stenography will receive personal instruction from Mr. Mauer.

A party of huntsmen and fishermen consisting of Messrs. Warren Jacobs, J. A. Shoemaker, John R. Dangler and J. H. Hunt, of this city, and Messrs. Huntington Brown, J. W. Weil, C F. Ackerman and N. M. Wolfe, of Mansfield, who plunged into the wilds of Tuscarawas county last Tuesday, arrived in the city Friday evening, in good health and spirits and well laden with game of all kinds. They took supper at the Sailer, and remembered Host Bayliss with a fine bunch of gray squirrels.

THE AUTUMN SEASON OPENS.

The beginning of autumn was celebrated at the Massillon Club Friday evening by something like eighty young people who danced waltzes and two steps until it was dangerously near 3 o'clock, and then saw the musicians of the Military band orchestra put up their instruments with many regrets. It ought to be said, too, that the orchestra under the new leader played with a certain dash and excellence that was quickly noted and frequently applauded. There were many flowers in the hall decorations, and the girls were prettily gowned so that the scene was altogether charming. The refreshments were very simple. The company came to dance, and at no time forgot their purpose. These were the guests from out of town: Miss Goodwin, of Chicago, Miss Kirk, of New York, Miss Katharine Huntington, of Pittsburg, Miss Wood, of Consohockon, Pa., Mrs Ludwick, of New Philadelphia, Miss Zerbe, Miss Barney and Miss Matthews, of Cleveland, Misses Shields, Mellinger, Phillips, Lynch, Carrie Harter, Kaufman, Ray Frease, Trout and Hurxthal; Messrs. Cole, Bare, McDowell, Fogle, Miller, Ambler, Day, Green, Raff and Kimbark, of Canton; Mr. W S Stambaugh, of Abilene, Kan., and John Harris, of Bellefonte, Pa.

A POPULIST CONFERENCE.

Watson to Tour and Will Try to Force Sewall Off.

ATLANTA, Sept. 5.—At the conference between Senator Butler, Thomas E. Watson, H. W. Reed, chairman of the national finance committee and state Populist leaders, the various phases of the campaign were discussed from the standpoint of committee and candidate.

It was decided that Watson who speaks in Dallas, Tex., Sept. 7, shall go from that state to the west. He will speak twice in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado and other appointments may be made in the meantime. The dates of the speaking have not yet been arranged. Watson will return to Georgia, Sept. 25, and enter the state campaign.

The national committee will make especial efforts to elect the Bryan and Watson electors in Georgia, with the hope of forcing Sewall from the Democratic ticket by the result. The Georgia state election is held in October. It was decided that the national committee shall not recognize state fusion where there is not an equitable division of the electors. It was decided to notify Bryan and Watson of their nomination by letter between now and Sept. 15.

SEWALL WILL STICK.

He Never Had Any Intention of Leaving the Ticket.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Commercial Advertiser prints the following dispatch:

BATH, Me., Sept. 4.

Editor The Commercial Advertiser:

"Any statements or inferences that I propose to withdraw from the Democratic national ticket are without foundation. I never had, nor have not now, the remotest intention of doing so.

ARTHUR SEWALL."

Grant's Son a Populist.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 5.—At the Populist county convention a great sensation was caused by I. Wade McDonald, one of the delegates, reading a letter from Jesse R. Grant, son of General U. S. Grant, in which he says he is a Populist, as he opposes the money plank in the Republican platform and federal interference plank in the Democratic platform.

No Fusion In West Virginia.

WHEELING, Sept. 5.—At the conference between Populists and Democrats at Clarksburg the Populists repudiated all efforts to bring about fusion and withdrawing the name of I. C. Ralphsnyder, Democrat, whom they had nominated for governor, and nominated Mat Ward Fitzgerald of Terra Alta for that office.

WANT ANNEXATION BAD.

The Hawaiians Much Alarmed at the Way Japs Are Pouring In.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian Islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about 13 years ago, Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 25,000 and are now coming, Mr. Whitney states, at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year.

He thinks it is only a question of a few years until the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population and in that case would cause trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise which by treaty is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

GENERAL LEE HAS PROTESTED.

An American Citizen Arrested by Spaniards In Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Samuel T. Tolon, an American citizen and recently a resident of the province of Matanzas, has been arrested on board the Ward line steamship Seneca on a political charge, and is now in custody ashore. Mr. Tolon, who is said to be a merchant of prominence, was arrested just as the steamer was upon the point of sailing. It is said that the police have been trying for 20 days to effect his capture.

The United States consul general, General Fitzhugh Lee, has been communicated with, and it is reported that he has entered a protest against Mr. Tolon's arrest and has notified the authorities at Washington.

Miners Accept a Cut.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va., Sept. 5.—The Monongah Coal and Coke company has reduced the mining rate from 20 cents to 18 cents for machine work, and from 40 cents to 35 cents for pick work. The cut was accepted.

To Rulers to Meet.

KIEFF, Sept. 5.—The czar and czarina have started for Breslau, where they will meet Emperor William of Germany and witness a portion of the military manoeuvres.

The Weather.

Fair, followed by showers; fresh to brisk easterly winds.

More Gold Imported.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Lazard Freres & Co. have deposited at the sub-treasury $1,750,000 in American gold coin. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. deposited ot the assay office $500,000 in gold bars.

PALMER AND BUCKNER

The Ticket Put Forth by Gold Democrats.

GOLD PLANK IN THE PLATFORM.

President Cleveland's Administration Warmly Endorsed and the Chicago Platform Declared Against—Tariff For Revenue Only Plank Included.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—John M. Palmer of Illinois and Simon Boliver Buckner of Kentucky, two white-haired veterans of the war, rival commanders of the blue and gray, were nominated by the national convention of gold Democrats for president and vice president on a brief platform, which declares against the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago platform, endorses President Cleveland and his administration

SENATOR PALMER.

in glowing terms, declares for the gold standard, tariff for revenue only, liberal shipping laws, currency reform, civil service and economy in public expenditures. The chief declaration of the platform said:

"The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but it could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago."

And so, in the language of Mr. Hammond of Louisiana, this convention placed in the hands of other nominees their banner and bade them fling it forth "skyward and seeward high and wide." The real work of the convention was soon transacted when it was reached, but the delay in reporting the platform gave opportunity for a series of speeches. Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, the Blue Grass orator, Dewitt C. Warner of New York, H, A. Hammond of Missouri, W. D. Bynum of Indiana and Comptroller of the Currency Eckels of Illinois were in turn called to the stage and spoke.

When the platform was at last brought in it was read amid an almost continuous storm of applause and was adopted unanimously without a word of debate. When the nominations for president were called for it was apparent that Palmer would be nominated over his protest, as the opposition to Bragg had concentrated upon him. These two names were the only ones presented to the convention. It was known that a message from President Cleveland had reached the convention that he could not entertain for a moment the suggestion of his own nomination and his decision was at once accepted as final. Before the states were called for nominations, Henry Watterson was taken out of the lists by Mr. Carroll of Louisville, who, from the platform, conveyed to the convention a message from the Kentucky editor in his retreat in the mountains of Switzerland.

L. L. Kilbourn of Michigan placed Senator Palmer in nomination and there was a series of seconding speeches Burr W. Jones of Wisconsin nominated General Bragg, "the hero of

GENERAL SIMON B. BUCKNER.

battles and the commander of the Iron brigade." Illinois waited until all the other states had been called. Then Judge Moran of Chicago took the stage and said they had recognized from the first that Senator Palmer was the man to lead the fight, but he had sealed their lips. After seeing the temper of the convention, however, he said Illinois was compelled to join hands with her sister states in urging his nomination. The roll call immediately developed an overwhelming majority in favor of Senator, but it proceeded to the end, Palmer receiving 757½ votes and Bragg 124½. At its conclusion the commander of the Iron brigade mounted a chair and in a brief but graceful speech moved that the nomination be made unanimous and pledged that he and Wisconsin in the coming battle would be where brave soldiers should be, nearest the flashing of guns. He was given three hearty cheers and General Palmer was declared the nominee amid an enthusiastic demonstration, during which the state guidons were carried about the hall in the wake of the standard of Illinois. There never was any doubt about General Buckner's nomination for vice president, except while Watterson's nomination was being talked of for president.

When Chairman Caffrey instructed the secretary to call the states for nominations for vice president, the latter called but one state, Kentucky, and the band struck up "My Old Kentucky Home." William F. Brodder of Russellville, Ky., placed General Buckner's name formally in nomination, and the nomination was forthwith made unanimous. After the convention had adjourned Senator Palmer succumbed. He said he would accept.

The national committee held a meeting immediately after the convention had adjourned.

It was decided to have an executive committee of nine to manage the campaign, and W. D. Bynum was selected, without opposition, for chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Bynum was appointed to select the other members of the executive committee. John P. Frensol of Indianapolis, was chosen for treasurer, but the choice of a secretary was left to the committee. Both the presidential and vice presidential candidates will be notified of their nomination in Louisville on Sept. 12. Headquarters of the executive committee will probably be located in Chicago; where the other Democratic organization is conducting its work.

Generals Palmer and Buckner were both escorted to the committee meeting by Messrs. Tracy of New York and Cable of Illinois. Their entrance was heartily applauded.

Senator Palmer made brief remarks to the committee and participated in the discussion.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Wheat opened high but the same crowd who sell it any time that it is weak jumped on it again this morning. Stoner Bros. are selling as cheap as possible. The Minneapolis receipts for two days were 694 cars. Duluth 423 cars. Toledo 1,117 cars against 1,159 last year. The receipts were 140,000 and the shipments 250,000 bushels.

There is the appearance of a cold wave in the north-west.

A miller from Minneapolis says they have not near as much wheat there as at this time last year, and advises the purchase of wheat. The put and calls for next week are 56½ and 61½.

Corn and oats were weak and acted in sympathy with wheat.

Provisions were rather weak but unchanged. Hogs for Monday 35,000, next week 140 000

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Stock market opened a little lower than the close last night owing to the lower London cables, and hung around the opening price until the bank statement came out. It was as the following figures show better than last Saturday, and it was better than expected.

BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve increased	$ 607,650
Loans decreased	2,720,100
Specie increased	1,851,200
Legals decreased	3,671,600
Deposits decreased	4,863,000
Circulation increased	924,000

General Electric was very strong. It opened at 26, sold up to 28 and closed strong at 27¼. The rest of the market was, with a few exceptions, strong, though it did not have the snap about it that it has showed for the last two or three days, but while the market is not weak we look for a reaction before long.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	open-ing	high	low	close
American sugar	114	114⅝	113¾	114
Canada Southern	45¾	45⅝	45¾	45⅞
C. B. & Q.	65½	66⅛	65¼	66
Chicago gas	59	59⅝	59	59¼
General electric	26	26⅜	26	26⅛
Lake Shore				146½
Louisville & Nashville	40	41	40¼	40½
Manhattan	83¾	83¾	81⅞	83¼
Northwest	98¾	99¾	98¾	99⅛
Western Union	80¼	80¾	79⅞	79⅜
St Paul	69¼	69⅝	69⅛	69¾

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, steady, $2.50@$3 40; cattle, dull, lower; sheep, dull.

	Open ing	High-est	Low-est	Close
Wheat.				
May	63	63	62⅜	62⅜
Dec.	58½	58½	57⅞	57⅞
Oats.				
Dec.	16	16	15¾	15¾
May	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼
Corn.				
Dec.	21¾	21¾	21	21
May	24⅞	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛
Pork				
Jan.	6 62	6 62	6 55	6 55
Lard.				
Dec.	3 40	3 40	3 37	3 37
Jan.	3 62	3 62	3 57	3 57

Cash Wheat, 55⅝.
" Corn 15¾.
" Oats 15⅜.
" Pork 5 55.
" Lard 3 20.

TOLEDO, Sept. 5. — [By Associated Press]—Wheat 62½.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, September 5, 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat (new)	55
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	28-30
Barley	45
Wool	8-12-15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	12½-14
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions,	40-50
Apples, new	20 25
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-25 apiece
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation sick headache. 25c at druggists.

Wheeling State Fair and Exposition Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

On September 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th reduced rate round trip tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania lines, account state fair and exposition, as follows: From Massillon, Rochester, Powhatan and intermediate ticket stations to Bridgeport (opposite Wheeling), and from Pittsburg, Conesville and intermediate ticket stations to Wheeling. Tickets will include admission to the fair, and will be good returning until September 12th, inclusive.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

There is no dividing line.

BattleAx PLUG

DON'T FORGET for 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other brands for 10 cents.

DON'T FORGET that "Battle Ax" is made of the best leaf grown, and the quality cannot be improved.

DON'T FORGET, no matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax."

DON'T FORGET, "Economy is wealth," and you want all you can get for your money. Why pay 10 cents for other brands when you can get "Battle Ax" for 5 cents?

OLD HONESTY

PURE OIL PAINT

Guaranteed the Best Paint Made.

This Paint will cover one-fourth more space than any other Paint on the market and will wear for eight to ten years.

The Best is the Most Economical.

Write for color cards and prices.

The Goheen Manufacturing Company,
CANTON, OHIO.

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper. Moral: Advertise in THE INDEPENDENT.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News. Now is the time to subscribe,

WHITE ROSE FLOUR--

Has been tested by many of the best housekeepers in Massillon and vicinity. Wherever tried it has given *Perfect Satisfaction*.. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT? Highest Market Price paid for wheat at the . . . . . .

POCOCK MILLS. MASSILLON, ...OHIO.... **M. NEAL, Prop.**

Real Swell.

Four cases of piece goods received at Breed's for to make

Suits, Trousers and Overcoats. MY PRICES WILL BE LOWER THAN EVER.

Suits from $15.00 to $35.00.
Trousers 3.00 to 10.00.
Overcoats 15.00 to 40.00.

Remember I pay as much as any merchant tailor in the city, therefore you will receive first-class garments.

W. F. Breed, - Tailor,
EAST MAIN STREET.

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